

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1903

VOL. XXX, NO.

G. W. BAKER,

Funeral Director,
Licensed Embalmer.

All business intrusted to my care will have prompt and careful attention. A qualified lady assistant. Special attention given to night calls.

Telephone 313.
Center Street, East Side.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

The only high grade Baking Powder
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Dr. V. P. Norton,
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WORK HAS BEGUN.

PRELIMINARY STEPS OF IMPROVEMENT BEING TAKEN.

The Most Skeptical Now Convinced That There Will Be Something Doing at Grand Rapids During the Ensuing Summer. Some Men Have Started at Work.

On Tuesday morning a gang of men started at work to construct a bridge across the cut to the island, on which will be built the paper mill that the Consolidated Water Power & Paper company intend to erect at this point this season. While the building of a bridge is only preliminary work and the structure is but a temporary one, it is one of the first necessities in performing the work to follow, as there

is now no communication with the island except across the ice, which is but a precarious method of getting across even under the most favorable circumstances.

A great lot of material will have to be got onto the island before anything can be accomplished, so that the building of the bridge is an actual start in the work.

It is expected that the excavations for the foundation of the mill will also be started very soon, and the builders of the dam expect to get in some cofferdams before the winter season is over.

The blasting out of the passage for the tailrace will also be begun in a few days and it is probable that the greater part of this work will be done during the winter. In fact, it is the intention of the corporation to get as much of the work done as possible this winter so that when spring comes it can be carried forward as rapidly as possible.

The exact position of the dam has not been definitely settled at this time, and it is possible that it may be put in below the bridge.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

Sigel Boy Meets Death in a Peculiar Manner.

Aloise Szczesinski, the sixteen year old boy of Aloise Szczesinski was drowned in his father's well on Sunday of last week, having fallen in while attempting to draw some water and dying before he could be rescued.

The boy had gone to the well with his younger brother to draw some water for the horses. In order to do this it was necessary to lower a bucket, and while so engaged he lost his balance and fell to the bottom. The younger boy gave the alarm at once, and although haste was made to rescue him, he was dead before he could be gotten out of the water.

The boy was hurt some time ago by being struck in the head with a pitchfork, since which time he has been subject to fits, and it is thought that he may have been seized with one of these, which caused him to fall.

Death of Mrs. Trahern.

Mrs. Matilda Trahern, wife of Wm. C. Trahern, died at her home in this city on Thursday, January 15th, after an illness of one week, from pneumonia. Although Mrs. Trahern had been an invalid for some years, she had been enjoying as good health as usual up to the time she was prostrated with pneumonia, so that her death came as a great shock to her many friends and relatives. Mrs. Trahern, whose maiden name was Tennant, was born in Beekmantown, N. Y., May 28th, 1833, but has been a resident of Wood county for nearly half a century, having come here in 1856. She had been married for 29 years, and is survived by her husband and one son, William, who is 25 years old. There are also four brothers and three sisters who survive her, they being William and Joel Tennant of Hartley, Iowa, Mrs. Willis Howenstein of Parksbury, Ia., Richard Tennant of Abbottsford, Edgar Tenant, Mrs. Laura Padgman of this city, and Mrs. Emma Holt of Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Trahern had long been residents of Walker, which is west of the city on the Green Bay road, where Mr. Trahern was engaged in the cranberry business, but moved to this city to spend the winter months. Mrs. Trahern was known by all her friends to be a loving wife and mother and a true friend, and had suffered many years uncomplainingly and with true Christian fortitude.

The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon from the house, and was largely attended by old friends of the family. The services were conducted by the Rev. B. J. H. Shaw, pastor of the Congregational church, of which the deceased had been a member for the past thirty years.

Among those who were present at the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Tennant of Abbottsford, Joel Tennant of Hartley, Ia., Mrs. Bert Miller of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Potter of Pittsville.

Death of Mrs. Torrence.

Private advices received by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Miller on Monday stated that Mrs. W. A. Torrence had died on the previous Saturday at Cataraugus, N. Y., from paralysis, and that the funeral was to be held on Saturday at Gowanda.

Mrs. Torrence was well known in this city, having spent nearly a year here with her husband, who was one of the engineers employed by the Northwestern railway company in the building of their line into this place. She was a bright, and cheerful little woman and made many friends here who will be grieved to hear of her demise.

Farewell Services at St. John's Church.

On Sunday, January 25th, the Rev. Leopold Kroll will hold his farewell services. There will be:—Celebration of Eucharist at 7:30 A. M. Second celebration of Eucharist at 10:30 A. M. with a sermon.

On account of hurried preparations prior to his departure, the Rev. Kroll will not be able to see his many friends personally, and he trusts that they will use the opportunity of the second service so that he can meet them all again before his departure for his new field of work.

To cure a cold in one day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *S. W. Grove*
on every box. 25c.

MAY CHANGE LAWS

SPORTSMEN CALLED ON TO MAKE KNOWN THEIR WANTS.

A Meeting Will Be Held to Discuss the Situation and Decide What Is Best for the Protection of Game in the State.—Other Items of Interest About the City.

While Senator Wipperman was in the city the fore part of the week he saw several of our hunters about the city concerning the matter of amending the game laws of the state. There has been much talk about making some changes along this line, but what they will be has not been decided.

Senator Wipperman a member of the committee on fish and game and is in a position to give the boys about what they think is right in this line.

In order to formulate matters into something definite and discuss the situation pro and con and decide what is really best for the preservation of game, there will be a meeting of those interested at the office of T. J. Cooper on Saturday evening of this week, where the sentiment of those present may be expressed and the matter argued.

There is probably no city in the state the size of Grand Rapids where there are so many experienced and enthusiastic hunters, and an expression of the sentiment here should carry considerable weight, and in consequence it is hoped that there will be a good attendance at the meeting that an expression may be obtained which will give something to work on.

Making Pickle Contracts.—F. H. Witter, who is acting as agent for the Alart & McGuire company, arrived in the city on Monday and has since been interviewing the farmers and making contracts to grow pickles during the season of 1903. Mr. Witter states that he has already made some contracts and that he considers that an abundance of land will be contracted for before the season opens. Some experiments were made last year in raising onions and those who tried it were quite successful, and if possible the company will make some contracts for onions this season. They will pay at the rate of \$1.20 a hundred, which is at the rate of sixty cents per bushel, or about twenty cents a bushel above the market price. The price of pickles will also be higher this year, contracts being made now at one dollar per hundred. Mr. Witter expects to be here for about a month engaged in making the contracts.

A New Journal.—A company has been formed in this city for the publication of a cranberry journal, the name of the new sheet to be "The Cranberry Grower" and it is expected that the first issue of the sheet will be out by the last of January. W. H. Fitch of Cranmoor, secretary of the Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers' association, will be the editor of the new paper, and under his able management there is no reason why it should not be a success. The paper will be dated and issued from Cranmoor, will be published monthly and the first issue will be of four thousand copies, by which method it is expected to reach all of the principal growers in the United States and Canada. The subscription price of the new journal will be \$1 per year.

A Handsome Painting.—Our citizens have been aware for some time past that we have in our midst a painter of more than usual ability in the person of George LeBreche, but his latest achievement with the brush eclipses all his former efforts in this line. The latest one is a large canvas representing Venus and Adonis and occupies a place on the walls of Jake Lutz's sample room. George is now working on a subject, the name of which will be La Marcellaise, and expects that this will excel any of his former efforts. George certainly has a whole lot of talent and should place himself under a master in the art where he might acquire information in a short while that would otherwise take him years to accomplish.

Got Twenty Days.—Charles Wood, the bill poster who jumped a board bill at the Commercial House last August, had his trial before Justice Crotteau on Tuesday and was sentenced to the county jail for twenty days for his misdemeanor.

Death of Mrs. Ayshford.

Mrs. Mary Ayshford died at her home in the northern part of the city on Thursday night of last week after an illness of about a month. She was seventy-six years old and has long been a resident of Grand Rapids and vicinity, being one of the old settlers of this part of the country.

Her one surviving relative is her son George, who is a helpless cripple, and to ministering to whose wants she had devoted the past several years of her life. The funeral was held on Saturday from the house.

Unclaimed Letters.

West Side.
List of letters unclaimed in the west side postoffice, for the week ending Jan. 20, 1903.

Johnson, Mrs. Elmer Johnson, John Phillips, Mrs. Johnson, John W. Cole, George Johnson, Edward (2) Homan, Henry (2)

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say "advertis'd."

R. A. McDONALD, Postmaster.

East Side.

Following is the list of unclaimed letters in the east side postoffice, for the week ending Jan. 16, 1903;

Barnholm, Ed. Wolk, David Armburster, Mrs. F. House, W. L. Lang, Gottfried Johnson, Kathryn Menz, Melvin Johnston, Bertha Menz, Wm. J.

Persons calling for the above please say "advertis'd."

A. L. FONTAINE, Postmaster.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to extend our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends for their many acts of sympathy and respect tendered us through our sad bereavement and death of our loving daughter and sister.

Mrs. Louis LAVONNIS and family.

GRAND OPENING SALE

AT
THE NEW CLOTHING STORE
Saturday Jan. 24

I will be ready for business next Saturday, January 24th in the M. A. Bogger building. The Store has been entirely remodeled for my use. My motto will be "The very best goods at the very lowest price." I intend this store to be known as the one priced Cash Store of Grand Rapids. My stock has been selected with great care from the best markets of the country so can assure you the best value for your money. Other stores may offer goods at lower figures than I will but quality considered I will lead them all. I will try hard to please you, if I don't

I want you to tell me. It shall be my endeavor to advertise honestly, giving you a truthful statement regarding any goods at all times. In the future you will not have to go out of the city for your tailor-made clothing as you will be able to get what you need in this line at my store, and made up in style, fit and workmanship that cannot be equalled outside the large cities. In my ready-to-wear clothing you will find as new and up-to-date styles as can be found in the large cities, and the price will be much lower. I carry the best makes of ready-to-wear clothing and am sure that you will be able to find

A SUIT OR OVERCOAT

in this line that will please you. I will be "long" and "strong" on furnishing goods and the line must be seen to be appreciated. In fact anything you look for in a first-class clothing stock you will find here. I can assure you we have the willingness to serve you and serve you well. Now will you give us a chance to prove my statement?

HUGH.

Neckwear 10c to \$1.00

"Fine neckwear is rather a sad of mine."

Shirts 25c to \$1.50

"Have you a shirt whim? I can suit it."

Hats at all prices

"A good hat is a thing that wears on you."

Underwear

"Heavy weight underwear at light weight prices."

Union Suits

"To beat the waist-band."

Hose 5c to 50c

"Fancy hose for the hose-fancier."

Umbrellas 90c to \$4.00

"Stout umbrellas for umbrella-raisers."

If you don't know me you ought to. Come to the New Store next Saturday and get acquainted. I will be glad to meet you.

Railroad Fare within a Radius of 10 miles Refunded on every \$10 Purchase.

Hugh G. Corbett,

If you read this let me know: I want to know if it pays me, not the printer.—Hugh.

Tailor made Suits 20^{to} \$75

"The apparel oft proclaims the man."

Ready-to-wear Suit 3^{to} \$20

"Proportioned as one's thought would wish a suit."

Overcoats of all kinds

"At prices to suit pay day."

Children's Suits

"To suit the pocket-books."

Gloves as cheap as the cheapest

Hugh's Kids always ready to give you a glad hand.

Collars? Cuffs?

"Handkerchiefs." Remember me.

HUGH.

Farewell Services at St. John's Church.

On Sunday, January 25th, the Rev. Leopold Kroll will hold his farewell services. There will be:—Celebration of Eucharist at 7:30 A. M. Second celebration of Eucharist at 10:30 A. M. with a sermon.

On account of hurried preparations prior to his departure, the Rev. Kroll will not be able to see his many friends personally, and he trusts that they will use the opportunity of the second service so that he can meet them all again before his departure for his new field of work.

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would seem would prove a very popular instrument when once the business of the concern becomes known to the general public. The mouth piece are in one and the instrument hangs over the desk, suspended from the ceiling. By grasping phone and pulling it down a inches central is called and coaxed into place.

Received a Call.—Rev. Kroll, pastor of the Episcopal church of this city, has received a call from St. Mark's Episcopal church, Hoosac Falls, N. Y., and it is probable that he will leave for that place about the first of February. The position is a much more lucrative than the mission in this city, while the parishioners and others in this city will be sorry to have a reverend gentleman leave, they only wish him success wherever his labors may lead him.

Will Not Be on Time.—Owing to the many unavoidable delays that have been encountered there is no probability that the new high school building will be completed within the time specified. The contract calls for completion on March 15th, which is less than two months hence, and there is no doubt but what there will be much still to do at that time. Whether any attempt will be made to compel the contractors to pay the forfeit known.

A Surprise Party.—The young friends

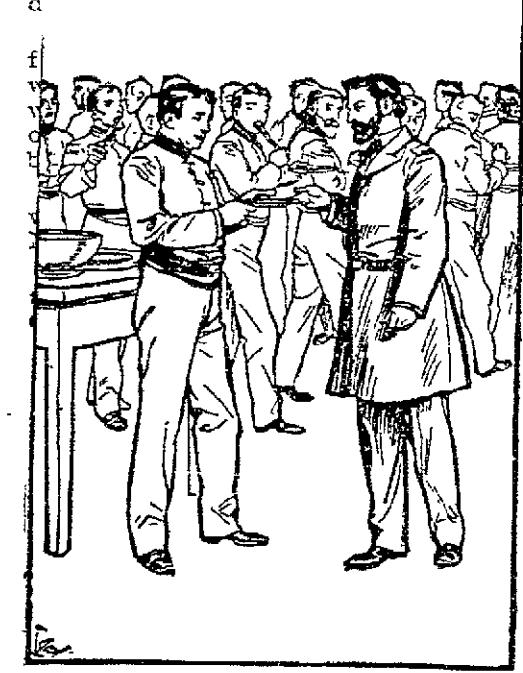
WHEN BOYS WERE MEN

On meeting Rude About count being Author of "Helen's Babies," "George Washington," Etc. year has a copyright, 1901, by John Habberton.

worth levi- -duri-

the other man in the company would expect felt awkward at coming face to face with his colonel while holding a carbine in one hand and a cake in the other, but Hamilton succeeded in throwing his implements in one hand and in saluting; then, with a Polka salute, he passed a plate to the colonel, and all the while he looked at the man and self possessed as if he were just entering one of Summerton's Aunt parlors. I did wish my cousin Lewy might see him just then. A moment later I was glad for Brainard's attitude that she couldn't. The colonel: But through the motions of tasting his cake, I would have been undignified for him to eat all of it, though he surely knew he was dying to. Then at his clearest dress parade voice he said: Sergeant Hamilton, I will make you a lieutenant as soon as a vacancy occurs. A man who knows how to feed soldiers well has in him the stuff of which good officers are made."

Hamilton again saluted, but with the r of a man to whom lieutenancies were offered daily. The remainder of



"Won't you try one, captain?"

the company were so profoundly impressed that no one but the cook, who hoped to be Hamilton's successor as commissary sergeant, had the sense to propose three cheers for the colonel.

But the prospective lieutenant did not leave his pans. It took an hour of time to fry and deal out that half barrel of batter. Besides, Phil was teaching the cook. Finally the supply was exhausted. Hamilton threw his greaser into the fire, turned the tub upside down and sat upon it to rest.

Suddenly one man exclaimed:

"Well, by thunder! The cakes were so good that we've forgotten all about our coffee!"

"Thanks! That's a bigger compliment than the colonel's," said Hamilton, raising his hat. He was right. The coffee cups were filled and emptied, and we went slowly back to the quarters in little groups instead of singly and in haste, as was usual in cool weather. There were not as much scuffling, swearing and horseplay as we generally had between supper and tattoo. The quarters were quiet—so quiet that we were almost startled when Mick McTwyn's grating voice and thick brogue were heard in an attempt to sing. The words were merely "Thra-lah-lah," but the music, in spite of some eccentric sharps and flats, was finally recognized as that of "Home, Sweet Home." Some one hummed the bass, another fellow helped Mick along with the air, others dropped in, singly or two or three together, on various notes and bars, and when the last note was touched it seemed as though every voice was in it. Then Brainard started us all off again, with all the words and notes distinctly enunciated.

The effect was not what I would have expected. Everybody looked serious. Some men fixed their eyes on the ground; others looked at the shingles overhead as if trying to pierce them and see the stars; more than one fellow drew his hat over his eyes, and a married man sitting on a bottom bunk suddenly turned and buried his face in the pillow. As for me, though my gaze was fixed on the little black stove in the center of the room, I saw our house at Summerton, my father and mother, little Ned and Cousin May, the dog Rover, the horses, cows, pigs and chickens, my room and everything on its walls. I felt my face twitching, so to keep from betraying my feelings, I hastily began looking about the room again, but I was a second too late—I couldn't see anything distinctly.

And all this merely because of a supper of pancakes!

CHAPTER XI. CROSS PURPOSES.

RUE to his custom, our colonel ordered a scout promptly at the beginning of one very cold spell. The roads, never traveled in wet weather, had frozen as hard as any pavement, and we and our horses

had been imprisoned so long by the preceding rain that we heartily enjoyed the beginning of the trip. We had been well fed all winter, but no one neglected the precaution of carry-

ing all the rations, particularly fat pork, that he could get. In camp we had good fresh bread daily, but once in a while when other rations abounded I had begged a day's rations of hard bread instead and stowed it away against the next scout. I had never forgotten the semi-starvation of our first three days' outing.

The morning referred to only four companies of us went out, but we felt entirely safe. What could happen to us? We were strong enough to whip any force of the enemy that had yet moved between our lines and their own unless our irregular spies—all colored people and natives of the country—had counted incorrectly the enemy's few detachments. Of course we would be fired upon as soon as the advance struck the enemy's pickets, and, as most southerners had handled guns from their youth up, two or three of our men would probably be killed or wounded, but we had come to regard that sort of thing as a matter of course. It was one of the fortunes of war—or misfortunes of being at the head of a cavalry advance. To prevent unfairness in this respect companies took turns of a day each at the head of a scouting party, but the advance proper was always taken from the right, or head of the company, so in forming line for a start there never was an unseemly rush for positions at the right.

The extreme advance consisted of four men, riding abreast or by twos, according to the width of the road, and carrying carbines or revolvers in their hands ready for instant use. About 50 yards behind rode a single trooper, called a messenger, to pass back any alarm or other information which the men ahead might shout to him. Fifty yards farther in the rear were two men, who also had a messenger within earshot, and within 50 yards of him rode the remainder of the platoon—8 or 12 men—about as far from the main body as from the man in front.

The specified distances were measured only with the eye, but whether they were too little or too great the main body was far enough in the rear to be out of point blank range of ordinary firearms, and most firearms of the enemy's cavalry were ordinary. This distance enabled the main body to draw sabers or get their carbines or revolvers ready for action according to order. It also allowed us to get into a trot or gallop with some momentum to it by the time we had closed on the advance and begun the charge or chase. Meanwhile the messenger and reserve had closed on the first set of fours and begun firing if they saw anything to fire at. Should the advance halt, they began firing at once; if they turned to run, they parted and galloped down either flank in single file, so the troop they unmasked could clear the road by firing or charging. (I never had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing the advance break to the rear.)

Whenever we found the enemy in line, even behind breastworks—for not all of them were cavalry—we would deploy as skirmishers in the woods or fields on either side of the road and advance at the gallop, firing rapidly as we rode. I don't believe carbine firing at the gallop at a mark 200 or 300 yards away ever did much damage, but the successive puffs of smoke made our horsemen difficult marks to hit. In such dashes the bugle generally sounded the recall before the skirmishers were upon the enemy's line. Even if it didn't, most of the horses turned suddenly and dashed back, but an occasional good rider with a horse under perfect control would get far enough within the line to estimate its strength and see if it had any artillery. Quite as often a poor rider with an obstinate horse would get within the line and find himself unable to return. The horse that knew him would know him no more forever, and the rider would take up his abode for an indefinite season at the Hotel Libby, Richmond, Va. A single man surrounded by enemies at short range was seldom killed or even hurt unless he refused to recognize the inevitable. The general mass of our men regarded a skirmish dash against infantry with very little apprehension. A trooper and his horse generally are one for practical purposes, the animal seeming to know what is in his rider's mind. Besides, the enemy had only muzzle loading weapons, which could not be reloaded and fired more than once during the forward rush of cavalry skirmishers, while the rapid fire of our breechloaders and revolvers had a disturbing effect upon a foot soldier's hand and eye.

Our advantages and precautions being so many, we felt entirely secure in the scout of which I have begun to tell. Yet things did not turn out at all as we had expected. We struck the enemy's outpost during the middle of the afternoon and drove it in without any casualty on our side. We dismounted, took cover behind some trees and exchanged shots with skirmishers across a small river, and we had our horses far enough to the right and left to avoid the round shot or two that were fired down the road by a cannon which guarded the bridge. Then we remounted, rode through the woods and fields until out of artillery range, after which we took the road for home, with the cheering hope that we would be out of camp only about half the customary time.

Just about sunset, as we were approaching a long bridge over one of the wide, high banked, but shallow creeks peculiar to the tide water region of Virginia, the word was passed back from the advance: "Close up! Quick! Send the major up!"

The major commanding the battalion dashed toward the front, and the rest of us followed rapidly. As my company was the second in column we soon saw what was the matter and it didn't please us much. A host of the enemy's cavalry was approaching the bridge from the other side.

This was something we had not

counted upon. It was enraged. It



"Charge!"

was also ridiculous. We were between the Johnnies and their camp, the Johnnies were between us and our camp, and the bridge, which both parties agreed in wishing anywhere else at that particular moment, remained just where it was and looked as dark and threatening as if it meant to make no end of trouble. It would be foolish for either body to ford the stream, for those tide water creeks invariably have one bank which is too steep for horses to climb or descend, except through occasional tributary gullies.

The major began to think. So evidently, did the commander of the Johnnies, while I indulged in a wild hope that they would both keep on thinking until one or other got tired and took his men away.

"We can reach the Blue Church road for camp by making a detour through the fields at our right," suggested a prudent captain. "Meanwhile, as soon as they cross the bridge and show fight we can fours about, come on the left into line and drop half of them from their saddles before they can fire more than once."

"No," said the major. "I don't want to show them our rear. They'd never stop blowing about it if they got away. We're twice as many men as they. We ought to be heavy enough to press them back. If we can cross first, we can drive them into our camp like cattle."

"They're as close to the bridge as we," said the captain.

"We'll try, anyhow," said the major. "No sabers, men—revolvers only!" Then the major put his hand on his revolver and shouted:

"Charge!"

We were within 100 yards of the bridge, so we easily heard the Confederate commander, a grayish brown man from top to toe, who rode to the front, dropped his bridle in his saddle, drew two old fashioned horse pistols from holsters and yelled:

"Gh!"

Then that grayish brown man fired. It is astonishing how much damage can be done by the buckshot which can be put into an old horse pistol. I afterward learned that all the horses in the first set of fours, as well as two of the men, were hit, though none was seriously injured, by that grayish brown man's double shot.

In half a minute some of our men were on the bridge, but so were some of the enemy. Ten seconds later the bridge was jammed with horsemen.

"Fire fast! Fire fast!" screamed our major.

The major meant well, but how much firing could be done on a bridge only wide enough for about four men abreast after the men in front had emptied their revolvers? How were any but the surest shots and those nearest the front to fire without hitting their own comrades, who already were using their revolvers as hammers or hitting the Johnnies with bare fists? There was little firing on the other side, for nearly all the Confederates carried shotguns or muzzle loading muskets, which they could not reload in haste, so after firing once they used their guns as lances, punching our men in breast or face and being horribly cursed in return.

Meanwhile each horse was looking out for No. 1. The horse is a wedge shaped animal, and each of our four footed wedges pushed his head and shoulders between those of horses in front of him. This gave the animals absolute rest as well as safety while their riders were fighting.

The major turned to the rear, first cautioning his captains to maintain the pressure, and soon we heard him say:

"Two rear companies dismount! Third company deploy on the right; fourth on the left! Pepper their rear with carbines as long as there's a man of them in the saddle! Aim carefully! Be careful not to hit our own men!"

This promised sickening slaughter, for our men with their carbines could get within 100 yards of the most distant Johnny and do a great deal of harm before the enemy could dismount and fire more than a single shot. Probably the enemy would follow our example as soon as they saw what we were up to, if any of them were left after we had given them a volley or two. This is not a joke. Our Sharp carbines were as true as sporting rifles. For several months we had been taught, when fighting dismounted with carbines or revolvers, to shoot from a rest whenever possible, and our practice shooting showed that anywhere within point blank range we could shoot well.

At the major's orders three men of every set of fours in the last two companies dismounted and hurried to trees, logs and fences near the creek.

"Now, men," said the major to us, "as soon as they begin to fire and clear away the rear you press upon the advance with all your might. If we drive them off the bridge, divide, right and left, as soon as you get across and ride down their flanks, and we'll capture every mother's son of them who's alive."

This seemed practicable, and I hoped it might begin at once. Had there been no other reason, it would be vastly pleasanter to take a lot of prisoners into camp than to bury an equal number of Confederate dead, for burial party duty stays in one's mind.

"Why don't those skirmishers begin firing?" shouted the major, though it was not easy to hear him above the horrid din on the bridge.

"Crack!" went one of our carbines. I reined my horse toward the edge of the road to see when the enemy's rear should become weak enough for the pressure to begin.

"Crack, crack, crack!" sounded in rapid succession, but the sounds were not like the report of revolver or carbine. Something new was occurring on the bridge, for all the men, both gray and blue, seemed to press to one side. A second or two later that entire bridge, containing 40 or 50 Union troopers and as many Confederates, went down with a crash and a splash into the creek below.

Here was the unexpected again, and a great deal of it, too, so I looked anxiously at the major to see what he was going to do about it. He didn't seem a bit puzzled. On the contrary, the bridge had scarcely fallen when he roared:

"Skirmishers cover the road on the other side of the bridge! Don't let a reb get away! Second company dismount! Lie down along the edge of the bank! Cover every reb trying to get out of the water and order him to come ashore here!"

Out of their saddles dropped Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of each set of fours in our troop, and in less than half a minute each had picked out for himself a gray target in the great gully below. The skirmishers had already begun to blaze away at the gray targets on the other side of the bridge, but the Johnnies, like sensible soldiers, broke right and left into the woods, left their horses pretty well sheltered from fire by the standing timber and then took cover themselves behind the trees nearest the creek and began to operate exactly according to our tactics, firing on our skirmishers and trying to secure prisoners from the struggling mass below. We were the stronger in numbers and weapons, but nature gave the enemy one immense advantage. As members of the Potomac army will remember, creeks on the Virginia coast almost invariably have one bank high and steep and one which is low and shelving, and where we were fighting the steep bank was on our side.

Our fellows could not easily get out, much less drag out prisoners, but the Johnnies had scampered up their own side before all of us were in position to fire. Some, too, whose horses had been hit or who had dropped their guns during the tumble had the presence of mind to take Yankee carbines or horses with them. One had the impudence to lead away two of our horses, including the forage, blankets and overcoats strapped upon the saddles, and he sheltered himself so skillfully with one of the animals that none of the bullets aimed at him seemed to hit. On the other hand, when one of our fellows tried to climb the bank on our side, perhaps with revolver in hand, trying to drive an unarmed prisoner in front of him, he was a capital mark for the other side to shoot at, and if he was hit his men would generally charge his own mind and hurry back to his friends, taking with him the wounded man's revolver and carbine as a memento. Such a dash required him to wade the creek, but the water was not very deep, and a man who had once been wet did not seem to mind a little additional soaking.

Suddenly the major, who had been closely eying all that had occurred, passed the word from man to man along the irregular line of kneeling, crouching or flat lying skirmishers that at the word of command all should drop over the bank, ford the creek, press the enemy as closely as possible and try to drive them to the left of the road. Two miles away on that side was another road by which we rightly imagined they would hurry for home should they think us too many for them. Men without carbines were warned to have their revolvers fully loaded before crossing.

Meanwhile each horse was looking out for No. 1. The horse is a wedge shaped animal, and each of our four footed wedges pushed his head and shoulders between those of horses in front of him. This gave the animals absolute rest as well as safety while their riders were fighting.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Romans.

"Put your right foot foremost" is a piece of advice that has been offered to most folk, young and old, in the course of their lives. It is generally equivalent to saying, "Now's your chance; do your very best and show what you are capable of." Like a great many common phrases, this expression has an old origin. In the days of ancient Rome, when people were usually the slaves of some superstition or other, it was thought to be unlucky to cross the threshold of a house with the left foot first; consequently a boy was placed at the door of the mansion to remind visitors that they were to put their right foot foremost. The use of the phrase in the wider sense became obvious.

Dreading the Future.

A little girl was recently found crying bitterly on her tenth birthday. When questioned, she announced between sobs the cause of her tears. "I am ten today (sob), and it's only thirty years more (sob) to forty, and then I'll have to die."

"My child! When she is forty, she will say, 'Ten whole years before fifty, and that is not so very old.' The intolerance of youth is not more certain than the tolerance of age."

Liver Troubles.

Those troubles are always the result of indigestion and often appear before you feel anything wrong with the stomach. When your complexion is sallow, breath offensive, appetite fickle and tongue coated, it is a sure sign of indigestion and inactive liver. There is an easy and certain way of eradicating these troubles quickly, buy a bottle of Re-Go-Tonic Laxative Syrup and within 24 hours you will feel like a new person. Sold by Sam Church druggist.

Cheap Rates via Wis. Cen. Ry.—February 15th to April 30th the Wisconsin Central will sell one way colored tickets to points in Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Utah at reduced rates. Tickets sold daily except Sunday.

New Overland Service—To California, Colorado and other points. Through trains from Chicago via C. M. & St. P. Ry. For further particulars apply to agents.

For the Mardi Gras—Tickets will be sold via C. M. & St. P. Ry. to New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., at one fare for the round trip. Sell Feb. 17 to 22. Return limit, stop over privileges and other information inquire of agents.

A Cure For Lumbago.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., says: "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do." For sale by Johnson & Hill Co. and Wood Co Drug Co.

DIRECTORS:

F. GARRISON, L. H. ALEXANDER, F. J. WOOD, C. M. & ST. P. RY. NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

SURPLUS \$23,000.

CAPITAL \$50,000.

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

All business connected with banking is earnestly solicited, and we promise prompt and careful attention to every detail. Interest paid on time deposits.

G. W. BAKER,
Funeral Director,
Licensed Embalmer.

All business intrusted to my care will have prompt and careful attention. A qualified lady assistant. Special attention given to night calls.

Telephone 313,
Center Street, East Side.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

WOOD CO.

NATIONAL BANK.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

CAPITAL \$50,000.

SURPLUS \$23,000.

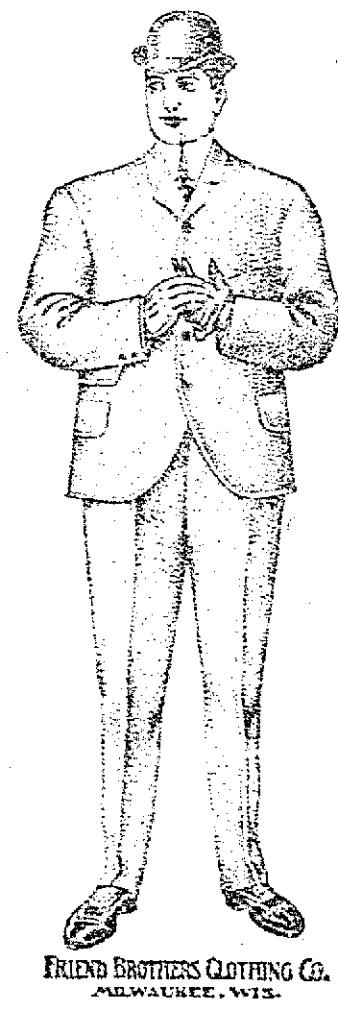
DISSOLUTION SALE!

F. J. Cameron is about to retire from the firm heretofore known as KRUGER & CAMERON, and in order to effect a settlement it has been deemed necessary to make a great reduction in the stock and commencing

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17th

THE ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

We make this assertion, that never before in the history of Grand Rapids have clothing and furnishing goods been offered as low as they are offered for this sale. We must do it in order to make a hasty disposition of them. We feel confident that this sale will "dwarf" all previous sales and be one long to be remembered by the people of this city and surrounding country. Remember everything in this stock will be reduced in price (no line excepted) and we will mention a few of them below.



SUITS.

One-half Price.

Lot No. 1. 122 Men's suits, broken assortment, from one to four suits of a kind, sizes from 35 to 44, consisting of

Plain and Fancy Cheviots, Fancy Cassimeres, Fancy Worsted, Fancy Mixtures,

the former prices of which ranged from \$14.00 a suit down to \$3.00. Now what we are doing on these is offering them to you at ONE-HALF price which may sound ridiculous but call and see for yourselves we do just as we advertise and have not marked them up for the sale. Every suit has the original price which we cut in half. How does this look to you?

FRIEND BROTHERS CLOTHING CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

\$3.00 suit for	\$1.50	\$9.00 suit for	\$4.50
4.00 suit for	2.00	10.00 suit for	5.00
5.00 suit for	2.50	12.00 suit for	6.00
6.00 suit for	3.00	13.50 suit for	6.75
7.00 suit for	3.50	14.00 suit for	7.00
7.50 suit for	3.75		
8.00 suit for	4.00		

Lot No. 2. About 50 boys' knee pants suits from 4 to 14 years. This line contains many very desirable goods and we invite all mothers to bring their boys in early and get the first selection because we offer you your choice in the lot at ONE-HALF the former price and they won't last long at these prices.



Gloves and Mittens.

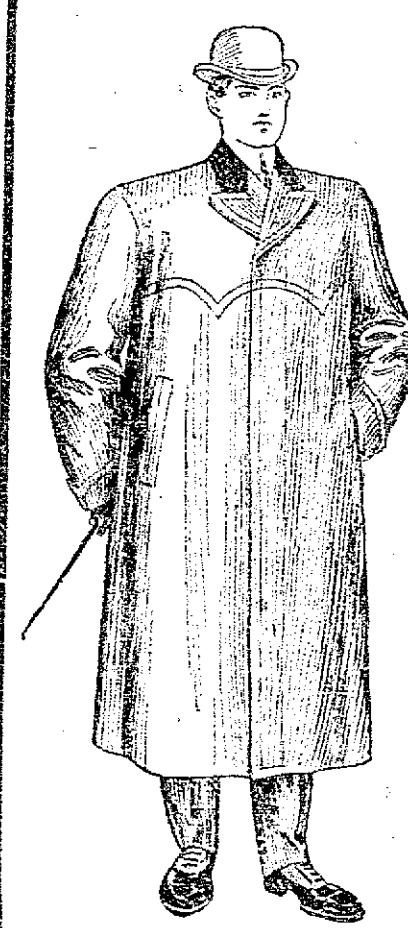
Must be sold regardless of price.....

Men's Rubbers and Arctics.

Men's 1 buckle Jersey Arctics, usually sold from \$1.25 to \$1.50, sale price..... **75c**

Lumbermen's Gold Seal Rubbers, usually sold from \$1.75 to \$2.00, sale price..... **\$1.40**

Shoe Pacs and Rubbers, if you can use any call in and be tempted.



Overcoats & Ulsters

You are just in time for one of the greatest bargains in this line of goods you could expect to find. Every Ulster and Overcoat has been marked down and if we can't save you a nice lot of money on these "just show us why." You know the class of goods we handle in this line as well as all lines. We figure always that the best is none too good for our trade.

Men's Underwear

A snap in Men's Underwear to which we wish to call your attention. A lot of about 20 dozen, formerly sold for \$1.00 and \$1.25, our sale **62½c** price.....

Collars.

We have several dozen men's linen collars slightly soiled and some a little out of style. If you find your size in the bunch help yourself. Choice **1c**.



Men's and Boys' Caps

One assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps, former price 40c to 50c, sale price..... **25c**

One assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps, former price 25c to 40c, sale price..... **13c**

Correspondingly low figures on other assortments.

Men's and Boys' Shoes.

Our finest line of Men's Shoes going at **20 per cent** discount—a snap. We have many lines of shoes, broken lots, which have some astonishing low prices attached to them. Men and boys both call and see them.

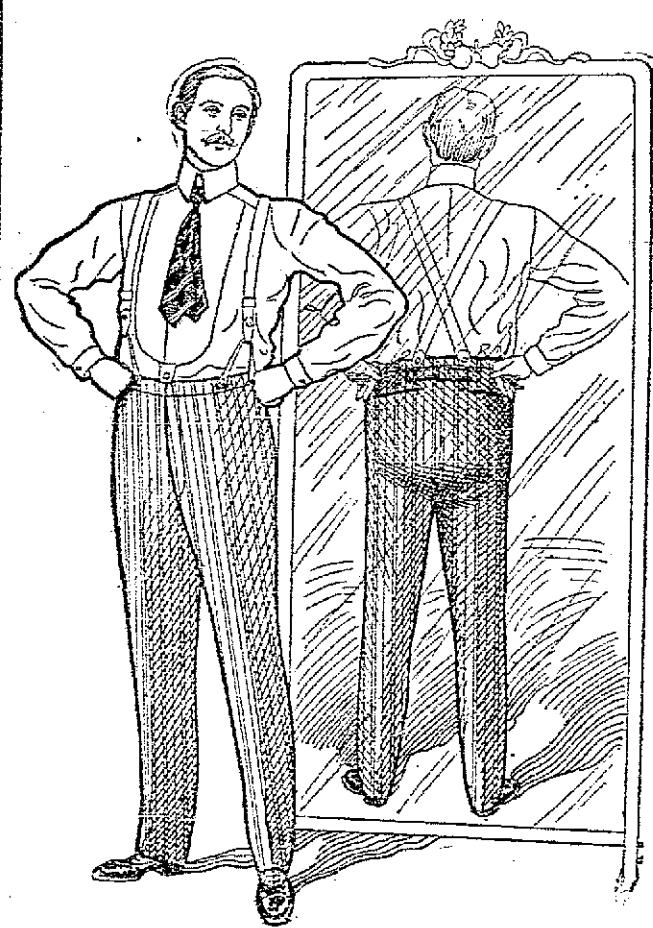
Sweaters.

We offer sweaters **CHEAP** and handle a fine line of these goods. Call and see them.

Pants.

Choice 98c

Here is a line of pants which cannot be duplicated anywhere. This lot contains about 80 pairs of single pants black and fancy, plain and striped, pants which formerly sold from \$1.25 up to \$2.00 a pair. We give you your choice for **98c**.

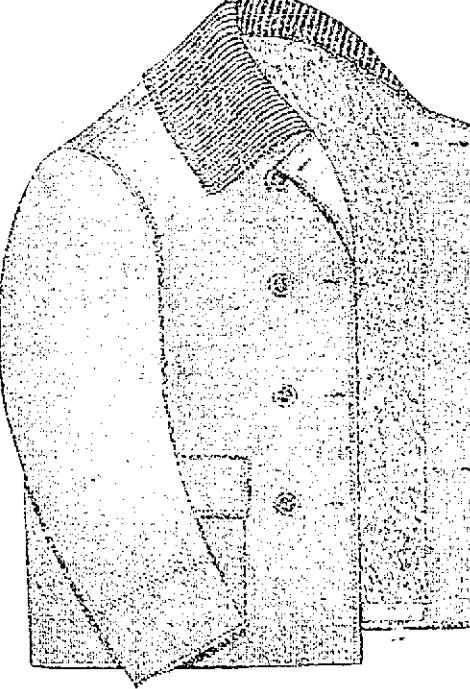


Choice 1.49

This lot pants of about 100 pairs former price from \$2.50 up to 4.50 and are very de-

sirable goods only, are broken lots, one or two of a kind. If you are lucky enough to find your size in this lot you can get them for **1.49**.

Choice 48c One lot of good working pants, sold up to 1.00. Sale price **48c**.



Men's Duck Coats and Mackinaw Jackets.

This line of goods you can use to advantage and should not try to get along without them when they can be had at such ridiculously low prices as we are making on them. We forgot the cost when we marked these down.

Heavy Shirts.

We have a large stock of these and they must move and the prices we have attached will certainly set people that wear shirts a thinking. Come in and see the goods and prices.

Men's fine white unlaundered shirts 10c.

We cannot enumerate all the good things we have for you but we give you a special invitation to attend this "Dissolution Sale." They don't come every day nor year and if you are wise you'll lay in a stock of good things for the future; it will pay you. Don't forget the place.

KRUGER & CAMERON

WOOD'S BRICK BLOCK, EAST SIDE, GRAND RAPIDS

On
Sweet
Rude
About
Country
being
while Ad Rapids, Wis., Jan. 21, 1903
has been
one fed at the Post Office at Grand
Rapids, Wis., as second
class mail matter.
during
the SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
to my
explore Year.....\$1.50
price months.....75
=Car
range To Suppress Permits.
It is son expected that a hard campaign
Polon's made this winter in the legisla-
First at Madison not only for the com-
Rutsey education bill, which will pro-
the that all children under the age of
Experiments shall attend school every year
Aug 1 to the term of the public or paro-
City schools in the place where the
resides, but also for the bill
which provides that no permits to
shall be issued to children under
the age of. Under the law as it
stands in cases where the wages
children is absolutely needed for
support of the parents the law pro-
vides that permits may be issued to
children over 15 years of age. Children
between 14 and 16 years must be sup-
plied with affidavits stating the ages,
and the issuance of these affidavits is
mandatory while the issuance of per-
mits to children under the age of 14
and over 12 years is discretionary.
Heretofore entirely with the labor com-
or sioner's force or with a judge of a
court of record. The aim of the amend-
ment which will be offered to the law
will be to do away with all labor of
children under 14 years of age and to
abolish the permit system altogether.
Some strong forces also are behind
such as the Woman's clubs of
Wisconsin and many of the legislators
are watching the events leading
to the session with interest and appear
think that there is very little doubt
the bill will pass.—Wisconsin
State Register.

Protection of Horses.

With the arrival of the cold weather, a thoughtful man will remember to take better care to protect his horses from the bitter air. It takes little time, ordinarily, to bestow the additional care, but many men thoughtlessly neglect to guard against the suffering of their dumb beasts.

It is sometimes exasperating to see how needlessly cruel drivers are to their animals. They will drive through the cold at top speed to get out of the weather as soon as possible, and then when they reach their destination they will tie up the sweating horses to a post and rush indoors beside the warm stove, leaving the horses to shiver and suffer, when a blanket might easily be thrown over them or they could be driven into one of the many free wagon sheds which every large store in the city has for the use of anyone.

If horse owners realized that it is money in their pockets in the long run to take better care of their horses, they would be more apt to remember it is a fact that is often overlooked that horses will do more work, last longer and be in every respect more valuable if they are well taken care of. This point should never be forgotten.—Shawano Advocate.

February Weather.

A St. Louis, Mo., prognosticator, who has been making some very wise predictions or some very lucky guesses, says that the weather during the remainder of January is going to be made up of almost every known variety, with severe storms predominating. He says the first regular storm period, 8th to 11th, will open with a moderate temperature and great masses of blue-black clouds hanging heavily upon the earth, promises a heavy fall of snow. Bone-reaching winds will follow, sweeping along immense clouds of snow—westerly to northwesterly, with intense cold which will spread eastward as the storm passes to the Atlantic. Severe frost, with the cold, fitful sunshine of winter, for several days; moderating on minor storm days, 14th and 15th, which promise to be exceptionally severe; snow and sleet, accompanied by northwest winds, will develop into blizzards in the north and west. Winter's chill blasts will be tempered by southwesterly winds coming up from the south; developing second storm period, 19th to 22d. Foggy rains southward, turning to snow, west and north. Minor storms, 26th and 27th, will precede last regular period, 28th, form a combination of which pretend very tempestuous weather. Violent sleet and snow storms, driven by blizzardous gales; so that the period promises to be wintry and stormy to a severe degree.

The merchants of Neillsville have formed a co-operative delivery system by which all of the delivery work of the city will be done by one man or set of men and thus save the hiring of several men and each merchant keeping the necessary horses and rigs for this purpose. It is said that the change was made in New Richmond last year and has resulted in a saving to the merchants of that city of \$5,000 in one year.

WHEN it came to nominating United States Senator on Thursday the gentleman from Wausau put in a vote for the Hon. Chas. M. Webb. He afterward explained that he only did this out of respect for an able jurist. If the whole bunch had voted for Mr. Webb there would have been no apologies necessary.

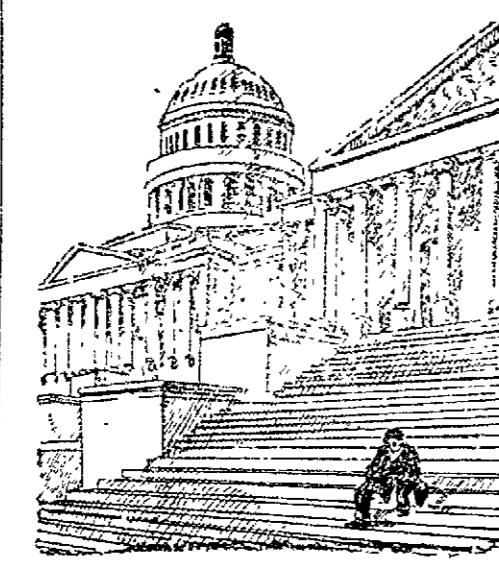
A BILL has been introduced in the Missouri legislature to prohibit foot-ball playing in the colleges. They don't play enough of a game down there so that any such drastic measures as these need be employed to stop it.

First Congregational Church.

Rev. Shaw's subject next Sunday morning will be "The Value of a

A Texas Steer.

It is almost unnecessary to tell at this time, after fourteen successful seasons, of the admirable humor and clever satire which characterizes "A Texas Steer." As a satire upon methods common at the nation's capital, it is unequalled by any production ever



ABOUT THE CITY.

It was reported that several of our young men about the city recently organized a lumber company, and as several of them had not had the usual experience in this line that is considered necessary to make a success of business ventures of this sort, they decided to call the new corporation the "Tenderfoot Lumber Company." This name would sort of explain any delinquency in case of failure while if they succeeded it would prove a constant reminder of the fact that experience is not the whole thing in the lumber business. It is said that the boys had their eye on a piece of timber land on which they expected to begin operations. A good estimator was engaged and sent to the scene of action for the purpose of getting an idea of what the timber was worth before the land was purchased. The estimator got back in due time, and the boys heralded his approach with joy. Imagine their feelings when the estimator told them that the land was probably worth about \$2.50 per acre for lumbering purposes. An assessment was immediately levied on the stockholders, the estimator was paid off, and the Tenderfoot Lumber Company became a thing of the past.

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presented in this country. It is farcical, but seldom goes beyond the limits of realism. There is scarcely a line or situation which cannot be accepted as a truism, or which may not be taken as a lesson well worth heeding. "A Texas Steer" is decidedly the best work of its talented author, a writer who for many years was recognized as the ablest in his line of work.

The cast which now presents this comedy is even better than the admirable organization presenting it a season since. There have been few changes, but improvements have been made in the minor roles. This laughable satire comes to the Grand Opera House, Friday, Jan. 23d. Reserved seats now on sale.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded in the office of the register of deeds during the past week:

Wilhelm Buigren to Wisconsin Central Land Co. Lot 5, block 25, Centralia; consideration, \$700.

Geo. W. Ward to Edwin Morrill and wife. Lot 10 in Government Lot 6 and 7, Sargent's plat of Grand Rapids; consideration, \$1,000.

Stanislaus Altman to Charles Lamberti and wife. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the ne $\frac{1}{4}$, section 32, town of Port Edwards; consideration, \$650.

Nekoosa Paper Co. to Hugh Clancy. Lots 5 and 6, block 28, village of Nekoosa; consideration, \$125.

Peter Hamel to Charles Rochon. Lot 10, block 12 of Omaha Land Co.'s first addition to city of Marshfield; consideration, \$1,000.

Charles Rochon to John O. Culbertson and wife. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and the ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 19, town of Marshfield; consideration, \$5,800.

Wisconsin Central Land Co. to Georgiana Laramie. Lots 7 and 8, block 30 in Harris' addition to the village of Centralia; consideration, \$1,200.

John Behnke to Bert Mercer. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 29, town of Lincoln; consideration, \$1,800.

Bert Mercer and wife to John Behnke. Lot 12, block 15 of Omaha's second addition to city of Marshfield; consideration, \$1,400.

A. T. Clavin and wife to W. H. Bowden. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and part of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of the se $\frac{1}{4}$, section 10, town of Remington; consideration, \$500.

Reithrock Land & Lumber Co. to Wm. Schiller. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17, town of Wood; consideration, \$400.

W. E. Smith and wife to F. J. Spanier. 354 acres, town of Auburn; \$1 and other considerations.

Ralph A. Fuller et al., to John W. Puerer, et al. Lots 6, 7 and 8, block 7 of high school third addition to city of Marshfield; consideration, \$10,000.

John Waters to August Wittenberg. Lots 1 and 2, block 88, Wood's addition to city of Centralia; consideration, \$1,550.

Wm. Scott to C. E. Lowery. Lots 12 and 13, block 31 of Neeves first and second addition to city of Grand Rapids; consideration, \$2,750.

George Elberg to Thomas Dougherty & Company. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 24, town of Dexter; consideration, \$237.50.

Edward Lynch and wife to Elm Lake Cranberry company. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 10, town of Seneca; consideration, \$120.

Nekoosa Paper Co. to Charles B. Harring. Lot 16, block 64, village of Nekoosa; consideration, \$50.

H. W. Carpenter to Oftele & Stou dall. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 17, town of Carey; consideration, \$860.

Corning Land Co. to Fred Schrage. W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 8, block R, city of Marshfield; consideration, \$400.

Nekoosa Paper Co. to A. Brower. Lot 7, block 61, village of Nekoosa; consideration, \$1.

Dayton R. Burr to Frederick Reutz. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and part of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 23, town of Remington; consideration, \$1,440.

R. E. McFarland and wife to Mabel L. McFarland. S $\frac{1}{2}$, lot 1, block 5, Naylor's addition to the city of Centralia; consideration, \$1.

Lydia A. Packard to Aug. Trachte, Jr. Nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 10, town of Dexter; consideration, \$1,500.

Louis Hunziker to Jacob Hunziker. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 12, town of Hiles; consideration, \$500.

Mary F. Ames to Simon Pfann. Lots 8 and 9, block 36, city of Marshfield; consideration, \$600.

The Corning Land Co. to Frank Lueckenbach, et al. Lot 6, block, city of Marshfield; \$900.

Fred W. Davis to Ada M. Davis. S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 25, town of Sigel; consideration, \$200.

A Good Recommendation.

"I have noticed that the sale on Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. H. Weber, a prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such a remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite

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It is a very amusing thing to sit in the city treasurer's office for an hour these days and listen to the kicks that are registered by the long-suffering tax payers, and note the different manner in which they accept the inevitable. Some swear, some others weep, and not a few grow sarcastic over the matter. Some blame the assessor, others seem determined to take a fall out of the city treasurer, while others take a whirl at the blanketed expensive administration. City Treasurer Mosher sympathizes with them all and admits that it is a burning shame anyway you are a mind to look at it, but he goes right on collecting the shekels at 2½ per cent just the same, and the irate tax payer generally departs feeling that if Mosher just had the running of things for a few minutes he would get an entirely different kind of a deal. It's queer what a remarkable shrinkage of values there is along about the tax paying time, but this is probably owing to the extremely cold weather.

**

A traveling man from Milwaukee who was in the city last week made the statement that he understood that the Northwestern road was soon to establish a limited train between Chicago and Minneapolis, the same to be run over the Princeton branch, and that it would be one of the fastest trains on the system. When asked where he got his information concerning the matter he said that it was common report among the drummers and others who were in the habit of traveling a great deal and that it was his opinion that it had originated from the officers of the company, as the matter had often been mentioned and suggested by traveling men.

**

One day during the past week an aggregation of saints and sinners that had assembled in Walt Dickson's livery stable were discussing things in general and registering their daily kicks on the way affairs of the city were being conducted when one of those present wanted to know what that protuberance was that could be seen on top of the new high school building, wondering whether it was intended as an ornament or was some new fangled implement of instruction that was being sprung by the members of the school board.

"Why, that's easy," volunteered one man present, "that is a statue of liberty holding a glass of spring water in her hand, which she is imploring the west siders to accept."

**

The boys about town say that the reason Fred Duchane succeeded in hauling such a big load of stone with his team is because both of the horses are blind and could not see how much stone he was piling onto the sledge.

**

Tried to Conceal it.

It's the old story of "murder will out" only in this case there's no crime. A woman feels run down, had backache or dyspepsia and thinks it's nothing and tries to hide it until she finally breaks down. Don't deceive yourself. Take Electric Bitters at once. It has a reputation for curing Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and will revivify your whole system. The worst forms of those maladies will quickly yield to the curative power of Electric Bitters. Only 50c. and guaranteed by John E. Daly, druggist.

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Fred W. Davis to Ada M. Davis. S $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$, section 25, town of Sigel; consideration, \$200.

Who Is Walden?

An item has been going the rounds of the papers which reads as follows: "St. Paul, Jan. 17.—Papers have been filed here in a peculiar divorce case—peculiar not from the grounds alleged, but because of the youth of the contestants at the time of their marriage. Frank N. Walden alleges in his complaint that at the time of his marriage at Grand Rapids, Wis., he was 11 years old and his wife was 7. They are now 38 and 34 respectively. The principal allegation against the wife is that she lived with another man from April until October 1897."

Market Prices.

The following are the market prices of produce in the city of Grand Rapids corrected on the day of publication:

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FRANK A. CADY,

Attorney at Law.

Offices in Wood Block, (East Side) Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. A general law business conducted.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS A SPECIALTY

If you want to sell your farm or house and lot, list it for sale with me. If you want to buy a farm, a house in the city, or wild land, let me tell you where you can do so cheapest and best. Real estate loans and investments negotiated. Defective Titles Perfected.

GOOGINS & BRAZEAU,

Attorneys at Law.

Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

WHEELAN & WHEELAN,

Attorneys at Law.

Office in the Daily Block on the East Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

B. M. VAUGHAN,

Attorney at Law.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Gardner Block, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

W. J. CONWAY,

Attorney at Law.

Offices in Court House, East Side, and MacKinnon Block, West Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

CONWAY & JEFFREY,

Attorneys at Law.

Law, Loans and Collections. We have \$30,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First National Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

GEO. H. METCALFE,

Attorney at Law.

Office in MacKinnon block on the west side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

J. W. COCHRAN,

Attorney at Law.

Office over the Bank, West Side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Will practice in all courts of the state.

JOHN A. GAYNOR,

Attorney at Law.

Office over the Postoffice on the East Side. Will practice in all courts.

DR. ROBT. F. ERLER,

Dentist.

Teeth extracted and filled without pain. Filled in gold and rubber plates. Office in Corrigan Building on West Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

DR. O. T. HOUGEN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Daly's drug store on east side, Grand Rapids. Office phone No. 318, residence No. 102.

DR. W. D. HARVIE,

Physician and Surgeon.

Specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat. Glasses accurately fitted. Office over Cohen's store, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

DR. J. J. LOOZE,

Physician and Surgeon.

Telephone No. 62, Residence telephone No. 246. Office over Wood County Drug store on the East Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

DR. A. L. RIDGMAN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Telephone No. 92, Residence telephone No. 23, Office over Chittell's Drug Store on West Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

DR. F. POMAINVILLE,

Physician and Surgeon.

Telephone at office, No. 33, residence No. 248. Office over Stubb's Drug Store on East Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

DR. D. WATERS,

Physician and Surgeon.

Night Calls at Dixon House, telephone No. 55. Office over Church's Drug Store, telephone 182, West Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

DR. CHAS. POMAINVILLE,

Dentist.

Telephone No. 216, Office in Pomainville Block, West Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

DR. D. A. TELFER,

Dentist.

Office over Wood County National Bank on the East Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

DR. F. D. HUMPHREY,

Physician and Surgeon.

Graduate Homeopathic and Allopathic Schools. Special attention given to women and children and all chronic diseases. Office over Candy Kitchen, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

DR. A. B. CRAWFORD,

Dentist.

High grade service at reasonable fees. Office in Rehland Building on the East Side, Grand Rapids, Wis.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

Fresh, Salt and Smoked MEATS.

All kinds of Fish, Poultry and Sausages. Cash paid for Hides and Pelts. Prompt delivery of orders. wholesale and retail.

N. REILAND,

Tel. 275, East Side.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hall of City Point were in the city on Tuesday, being on their way to Oshkosh to visit with friends.

One or two heavy teams for sale. F. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.

Charles Wasser, who is working on the Northwestern railroad as brakeman at Fond du Lac, is home for a visit with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus McFarland left on Tuesday for Oshkosh where Mrs. McFarland expects to undergo an operation in the hospital.

C. Larson, a well known merchant tailor of Waupaca, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$1,000 with assets of \$6,000.

N. Weiland of Appleton has been in the city several days the past week the guest of his daughters, Mrs. J. B. Arpin and Mrs. N. Reiland.

Caroline Upham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Upham, has been sick with pneumonia for some days past, but is better at this writing.

The ladies of the W. R. C. were installed by Post Commander G. W. Baker at the G. A. R. hall on Wednesday, January 14, at 2:30 p.m.

E. C. Ketchum returned last week from a trip through Iowa, where he had been visiting as well as looking up some horses for this market.

Paul Kansora who was in our city in attendance at the wedding of his brother, A. Kansora, departed for his home in Milwaukee Friday evening.

—Warm shoes, Arctic, Alaska, Lumbermens Rubber, at actual cost at The Muir Shoe Co's Mid-winter clearing sale.

Mrs. Frank J. Cameron arrived in the city on Friday and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tenant. She expects to return to Milwaukee today.

Mrs. Minnie Giles of Mondovi, who has been spending the past few months at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Petzold, returned to her home on Monday.

Albert E. Mielenz of Milwaukee with Aetna life insurance company was in the city to settle with the heirs of the late Nels Johnson for a policy.

Assemblyman Frank A. Cady has been appointed chairman of the judiciary committee down at Madison, and is also a member of the committee on town and county organization.

Miss Lura Timmian of Glenwood, Minn., is visiting with relatives here for a few weeks.

John Lindahl came down from Glidden Tuesday to spend a few days with his family.

Chairman J. J. Iverson of Sherry was a business visitor at the court house on Monday.

—Smoke the Winnesaukee cigar. The best ten cent smoke on earth.

W. D. Connor and Chas. Hahn of Marshfield were business visitors in the city on Monday.

Wm. Gebhart of Grand Rapids Lbr. company made a business trip to Merrill on Thursday.

Atty. E. C. Pors and Frank Strang of Marshfield were in the city yesterday and today on business.

Philip Trudell returned home from Glidden on Thursday, having been there for some time past.

Wm. Scott left on Tuesday for Port Arthur to be gone a few days looking after his business interests.

Frank Bothke of Vesper was in the city on Saturday and favored the Tribune office with a call.

Senator Wipperman seems to be getting his share of the honors down at Madison, having been appointed a member of the committee on judiciary, manufactures, and the joint committee on fish and game.

—One lot of men's shoes that sold at \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75. Your choice during our mid-winter clearing sale for \$1.95 The Muir Shoe Co.

George Payne left Monday morning for Holt, Wis., where he has accepted position with the Mohr, Burt Lumber company. Mrs. Payne also left for Chicago, where she will visit with her mother a few weeks, when she will move to Holt.

A dance was held at the new village hall in Port Edwards on Saturday evening by the American Eagle Lodge No. 5764, C. M. A., at which there was a good attendance. Hyde's orchestra of Nekoosa furnished the music. A good time is reported.

—Look out for that little cough, it will grow if you let it. Nip it in the bud by using Otto's White Pine Balsam, 35c a bottle at Otto's Pharmacy.

A party of friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carey came up from Nekoosa on Friday evening last and surprised them at their home, and subsequently spent the evening in dancing. It was a very pleasant party and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

J. C. Davis, who has been assisting at the court house in checking up the county officers' accounts for 1902, finished his labors, and has returned to his home in the town of Richfield. The remainder of the work is being done by W. T. Jones and F. L. Rourke.

—100 pair of Men's fine shoes in sizes 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2 and 10 at a reduction of 25, 50 and 75c. All good style, but in broken lots, at the Muir Shoe Co's Mid-winter Clearing Sale.

Sail Preston went to Milwaukee last week Tuesday to place his little son, John, in a hospital for treatment. The little fellow has been having trouble with one of his ears since he recovered from a recent attack of scarlet fever, and it is hoped that he can be cured by treatment by a specialist.

E. J. Scott, manager of the Plymouth Reporter, was in the city last Wednesday for a short time on business.

—A marriage license was issued during the past week to August Wittenberg and Anna Schwanz, both of Grand Rapids.

W. H. Carey was in Stevens Point last week, Tuesday, where he installed the newly elected officers of the Catholic Foresters.

E. L. Moore of Plover was in the city on Monday looking about for a location to start a restaurant and lunch counter.

Mary Fox of Plainfield was in the city Thursday and Friday visiting with relatives, being on her way home from Marshfield.

Matt Carey is having built a two story frame dwelling in the Wickham addition, which he intends to rent the evening of February 21, will be awarded a gold medal.

—On Saturday, Jan. 24th, we will offer all of our fine line of men's and women's \$3.50 shoes at 50c.

John H. White of Marshfield has been appointed first assistant sergeant at arms of the assembly. Mr. White was candidate for sergeant at arms and many friends in Wood county would have liked very much to have seen him get the position, but it seems that the other fellow's graft was the strongest.

Company A, 2nd regiment, W. N. G., of Marshfield, which it will be remembered by our citizens as the company which gave an exhibition here last Fourth, now ranks as the fifth best company in Wisconsin out of thirty-eight, having jumped from seventh place to fifth place in a year. Wood county can feel proud of having such an able body of soldiers.

C. Edmonde LaVigne, who recently took the civil service examination for a position in the government printing office, got his appointment last week, and has received notice to report for duty on the 9th of February. He will probably leave for Washington in about a week. Vivian Brahmstedt is learning the boxes in the postoffice preparatory to taking Mr. LaVigne's place.

The Masons of Pittsville held an open installation and ball in that city on Friday evening and those who were so fortunate as to attend report a most pleasant time. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity and there were there parties from Necedah, Babcock, Dexterville, Grand Rapids and other surrounding towns. The Big Four orchestra of Grand Rapids furnished the music and gave excellent satisfaction.

—Plain and brick-ice cream to order at Barnes & Voyer, the candy kitchen.

—Hoyt's "A Texas steer" which comes to the Grand Opera House Friday, Jan. 23rd, is clever in situation, dialogue, incident and character drawing, and has more point and force than the author's earlier works. It is said to be capitally presented this season by a well balanced company, including many of the old members and the original Texas Steer Quartette. Reserved seats now on sale.

FOR SALE—Real estate, West side, Grand Rapids. Lots 10 and 11, which includes that property on Front Street south of the Commercial hotel, extending to Goggin's street. F. MacKinnon.

A St. Paul woman, a teacher, explains "why the average (female) stenographer is not promoted to a position of importance." "Position of importance" why most people are under the impression that the average stenographer, being of the bewitching sort, is, at the worst, queen de facto and, at the best, queen de jure. For instance, everybody has only recently read that a Wisconsin woman, in the aforesaid capacity, married a multi-millionaire on his death bed and is now the legal heir to at least one-third of the estate of her late, very brief and doubtless not too much lamented husband."

There were in 1902, 1,600 cheese factories in Wisconsin, and their output was 70,000,000. These figures show that the state of Wisconsin manufactures one-fourth of all the cheese made in the United States for the past year. The cheese making industry in Wisconsin is in a very flourishing state, and this is especially true of the growth of the industry in northern Wisconsin. In the Wisconsin valley the growth of cheese making has been particularly marked. Only a comparatively few years ago this was a grain raising county, and besides the large number of cheese factories in operation, there are numerous creameries for the manufacture of butter.

—The Muir Shoe Co., begin their grand mid-winter clearing sale on Saturday, Jan. 24th. Hundreds of pairs of footwear will be offered at a reduction of 15 to 25 per cent.

Many people will be surprised to know that three widows of revolutionary soldiers are still alive and receiving pensions from the government. This is easy of explanation. One of the widows was 56 when she married the veteran of 77 in 1824. He died in 1847. She is now 89 years old. Another widow, now 88 years old, was married at the age of 25, the husband being 69. The other was married in 1835, she being 22 and he 75 years. In these later days many young women have been imitating the revolutionary soldiers' widows by marrying old men for the purpose of securing pensions after the deaths of their husbands and as a natural result the pension list will continue to be large for many years after the death of the last veteran of the civil war.—Appleton Crescent.

FOR SALE—One complete set of spoke machinery including, one bolter machine, it will take a 44-inch saw, one distance spoke lathe, one 16-inch lathe, one 16-inch spoke lathe, one spoke lathe. All the above will be sold at \$100 on the dollar. F. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.

WANT COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be published in this column at the rate of 5 cents per line, no ad taken for less than 10 cents. If you want to buy, sell or trade anything, try the want column.

WANTED—Reputable man with exceptional ability as a salesman to represent a Madison, Wis., enterprise in Grand Rapids. Must have extensive acquaintance and furnish best of references. Address A. C. Templeton, Heyman Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

BOARDERS WANTED.—At Mrs. James Dotan's. Two blocks south of Dixon House.

WANTED—To buy 40 acres wild land with hard maple or other hardwood on it. Inquire C. E. Boles.

FOR SALE—A new milk cow, third calf. Inquire of E. D. Kruger, Cranmoor, Wis.

MONEY TO LOAN—C. E. Boles.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Bull. Inquire of C. H. Robinson.

WANTED—Box about 15 years of age to learn painter's trade. Ap. at Tribune office.

LA FOLLETTE'S VIEWS

Message of Wisconsin's Governor to the Lawmakers of the State.

FINANCES ARE IN GOOD SHAPE

Creation of the Tax Commission and the Great Work Which It Has Accomplished.

Considerable Space Devoted to the Subject of Primary Election Law.

What the Governor Says Concerning Combinations in Restraint of Trade—Other Subjects.

Governor LaFollette's message to the state legislature begins with a statement of the condition of state finances. The balance in the general fund of the state treasury on January 1, 1903, was \$235,884.54, a sum sufficient to meet all current expenses. The governor discusses at length the subject of taxation and the work of the tax commission. He recommends that senate bill 220, limiting the amount which can be collected under the mill tax law to \$650,000, be enacted into law, and commands for examination the strong presentation of the subject in the report of the tax commission.

On the subject of taxation of rail-way corporations the governor says:

"In the contest for equal and just taxation prior to 1889 it was well understood that the public service corporations were bearing much less than a fair share of the tax burden. The legislature of that year assembled under the strongest obligations to the people of this state to equalize taxation. A movement was made toward the discharge of that obligation by passing through the assembly a bill increasing the license fee upon the gross earnings of the railroads from four to five per cent. While this would have fallen far short of the amount which should be borne by the railroad companies, it would have proven a very substantial increase. This bill was beaten in the senate. It was at this period in the contest that the bill was brought forward creating the tax commission. The bill received the support of the opponents as well as advocates of more equal taxation, including lobby agents and railway company attorneys. To them it presented the relief of postponement. The passage of the measure was urged as a great public necessity. It was maintained that the members of the legislature could not give the subject of taxation the time and attention which its importance required; that it demanded men trained for the task, clothed with the power and authority to prosecute the fullest investigation, enabling them to place before the legislature the ripe work of their research for their guidance and direction.

Appointment of Tax Commission.

"While it was then well understood that the increase in railroad taxation sought to be enacted at that session was much less than the amount fairly due from the companies, nevertheless the creation of the commission was accepted in good faith upon the promise made by the representatives of the railroad companies that the results of the work of the commission would be accepted and acquiesced in. Able, conscientious and conservative men were appointed upon the tax commission, and prosecuted their investigation for a period of nearly two years, making their first report to the legislature which assembled January 9, 1901. That legislature had been chosen by the people of Wisconsin with the plain understanding that they would receive the report of the tax commission and carry out its recommendations equalizing the burdens of taxation.

"The report presented by that commission exhibited original, intelligent research, able reasoning and well-considered conclusions. It left nothing to doubt or conjecture, but plainly pointed the way for the legislature. It made it clear that if the railroads were taxed at their actual value at the same rate as other taxable property of the state, they would pay a million dollars a year more than they were then paying. * * * You will soon be in possession of the report of the tax commission. It represents nearly four years of labor by the able members of that body without bias or prejudice, prompted solely by the desire conscientiously to discharge high official obligation. I am confident you will place that reliance upon the work of this commission that the public has already sealed with its approval. If the inauguration of the investigation of this subject by the commission was in good faith, then in good faith those for whose guidance its work was planned are bound to give heed to its findings and recommendations. In determining that we should abandon the license fee system of railroad taxation in Wisconsin, the commission will simply reaffirm the declaration made two years ago that the license fee system would be superseded by a more scientific method of railway taxation.

Taxpayers Have Been Patient.
"The taxpayers of this commonwealth have been very patient while investigation was being prosecuted. They have shown great forbearance with delays and postponements heretofore. They have sustained wrong and injury which can never be re-

paired. They have carried the burden of others in addition to their own, for which they will never be compensated. They have paid out of their savings the taxes of the public-service corporations for many years. It is their due, it is due to the state, that these wrongs should end here and now. The past cannot be recalled. The wrongs inflicted cannot be repaired, but there is lodged with this legislature the full authority, and upon it rests the binding obligation to deal justly with these corporations and with the people. This duty is not one which may be shirked or evaded or postponed. * * * I recommend that the bill formulated by the tax commission in accordance with their report, pursuant to the law creating that body, and presented by them to the legislature, be passed promptly, and that there may be no uncertainty I now say that a measure creating a board of assessment to determine the value of railroad property, and applying to railroad companies and other public-service corporations the same rate of taxation which other taxable property pays in this state, will be promptly approved by the executive, if given the opportunity."

Nominations by Direct Vote of the People.

The governor renews his recommendation for the enactment of a primary election law, saying:

"Every established practice and custom which tends to impair in any degree the citizen's right of suffrage subverts the principles of representative government and undermines the foundations of democracy. Scarcely a score of years has passed since the sacredness of the ballot was made a prominent issue in national campaigns, and, doubtless as a result, there followed much of the legislation which effectively guards the casting and counting of the ballot in the general elections. * * * When the voter enters the election booth to exercise that right he finds prepared for him an official ballot upon which is printed the candidates of each party for the offices to be filled at that election. * * * The voting of a ticket at the general election in the making of which he has had no voice, robs him of his voice in the election. He has simply been an instrument in the hands of those who prepared the ballot, in casting which he records not his will, but their will.

"It is no longer open to dispute that the nomination of candidates for office has in a very large measure passed out of the hands of the citizen. If the caucus and convention system operates to exclude a majority of the voters from taking part in making the nomination, it abridges the right of suffrage. It weakens the voter's interest and affection for the state, it instills apprehension and suspicion with respect to that government which the citizen comes more and more to feel is not his government, and deprives the state of that loyalty and devotion which is nourished in unification of interests born out of the largest measure of direct personal participation possible in a representative democracy.

"The nomination of all candidates by direct vote under the Australian ballot should appeal to the patriotism of all legislators and lift them above partisan and personal prejudice, in a united effort to give the people of Wisconsin a system of electing public officials truly representative of public interests; in restoring to the people in full measure this principle of pure democratic government. This is required particularly of Republicans, by every obligation which can be made binding upon the honor of the representatives of any political party in the public service. * * * I submit, therefore, that it is not for us to determine what shall be the scope of a law to nominate candidates by direct vote. This has been settled by the people of Wisconsin, to whom the matter has been referred and referred again. They have determined that all candidates for state, legislative, congressional, and county offices shall be nominated at a primary election upon the same day by direct vote under the Australian ballot."

The Office of Governor.

"It is apparent that the office of governor is one in the filling of which special interests, and especially the railroads, will more and more desire to exercise an influence as the years go by. How effectively they can, in any ordinary contest for the gubernatorial nomination, accomplish this through the manipulation of convention delegates, when they have many millions of dollars annually at stake, requires no argument to maintain. How utterly impossible for them to dictate nominations when made by a direct vote of all the people under the Australian ballot is demonstrated in the utter failure to control elections by the use of money since the adoption of the Australian ballot system of voting. It thus becomes manifest that the executive should be nominated by direct vote of the people.

"Whatever may have been the attitude of any member respecting this legislation, whatever misgivings he may have entertained touching the wisdom of the substitution of the direct system of making nominations for the delegate method, he may now feel that he is relieved from all responsibility upon that question. This proposed legislation comes to you from the hands of the people, the sovereign authority of this commonwealth, after

repeated adoption, approval, and ratification, with all the sanction in effect which a specific referendum could carry with it. We are therefore in a fortunate position with respect to all past differences of opinion upon this subject, and can now join in discharging the solemn obligations of a public trust more clearly defined than ever before in the legislative history of the state. We can unite in an effort to give the people of Wisconsin the most perfect statute which can be framed in accordance with the instructions received from them."

Combinations in Restraint of Trade.

On the subject of trusts Governor LaFollette has this to say:

"The growth in number as well as in magnitude of combinations to enhance profits through creation of monopoly, or by restraint of legitimate trade, has become recognized throughout the country as one of the chief dangers to the rights of the individual, as well as a constant menace to the general prosperity of the commonwealth. Conditions originating in the strike by anthracite coal miners and plainly maintained by combinations which control coal mine owners, transportation companies, and coal dealers, merely emphasize and make apparent to every mind the necessity of a remedy for these evils. That the right to control organizations and powers of its own creation is inherent to government admits of no question. How to exercise this right without the adoption of revolutionary methods and a disregard of rights of individuals and property heretofore considered and protected by constitutional law, is the question pressing for answer. To assume that a remedy cannot be provided in legal form and manner is to admit the failure of government in its most important functions. To assert that laws have been framed adequate fully to meet the emergency, either by national or state legislation, is to assail the most apparent indisputable facts with sheer presumption.

"Yet much has been accomplished to limit the encroachment by these great combinations of capital and power, through both federal and state laws, without injury to any legitimate enterprise or interest. Without doubt much more will be accomplished as the subtle methods and influences employed become more generally and better understood, and united intelligent efforts are applied to the correction of the abuses practiced. Meanwhile, there can be no difference of opinion among honest men respecting the duty of legislators and public officials to enlist every power and to exercise every right under the constitution to secure the largest possible measure of relief from the dangers presented and threatened.

Without Force or Effect.

"The so-called anti-trust law of Wisconsin is an act without force or effect under existing conditions. It applies only to corporations organized in Wisconsin. There are no trusts of the first class native to this state. Yet few states perhaps suffer more directly through the influence of these artificial monopolies of trade than our own. The state law gives us absolutely no protection against corporations organized outside the state, yet depending for their profits upon tribute exacted from the people of this and other states by disregard or abuse of the common rights of our citizens under the common law.

"In my judgment the coal famine now existing throughout this state presents a subject calling for prompt legislative inquiry, with full exercise of the large powers granted to legislative committees. Such inquiry should be conducted with a view to ascertaining what, if any, combinations within this state, or agreements of combinations organized outside the state, compel thousands of our citizens to suffer from lack of fuel, which is furnished in abundance to other citizens, although at prices unreasonable and unwarranted under natural trade conditions, even after making full allowance for necessary shortage in coal on account of the miners' strike last year. If the citizens of this state are being victimized by conspiracies of men within as well as without the state, I believe that the powers of the state are ample to enact and enforce laws to prevent repetition of the offenses in future, even if those who are guilty cannot be punished under existing laws for present wrong-doing.

"I renew the recommendation made to the legislature two years ago for an entire revision of the laws relating to this subject, and the enactment of such laws as shall promise most efficient remedy for the existing evils without hampering legitimate individual enterprise, or taking from capital reasonable returns to which it is fairly entitled when invested in business. In consideration of the experience and examples afforded by legislation on this subject in other states, I desire to emphasize for your attention the importance of providing most specifically the form and manner for enforcement of such laws as you may enact for the prevention of illegal combinations within the state, to restrain the operations in this state by such combinations organized elsewhere, and for the punishment of violators of such laws. An examination of legislation of this character in the several states affords evidence that prohibitory laws are most abundant, but that the most of them are found lacking and inefficient through failure to provide means for their enforcement, or to prescribe penalties for their violation."

Transportation of School Children.

In discussing the subject of education the governor says:

"When approximately four million dollars is expended for school purposes throughout the state, outside the cities under city superintendents, a clear waste of nearly forty per cent

of that expenditure in the absence of pupils, who by right and by law should be in school, is not a matter to be neglected. It is pointed out by educators that this sum would much more than provide for comfortable transportation of pupils in rural districts, and I commend to your attention the need of effort to improve these laws and make them more effective in promoting the excellent work for which they were originally designed. The certain result will be larger attendance at the common schools with less expense to the commonwealth."

Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

Governor LaFollette says that the work of this department has been considerably extended within the last two years, and that the report of the commissioner has become a valuable public document. He then says:

"The commissioner suggests some changes in existing laws which in his opinion are essential to their better enforcement and the accomplishment of the purpose for which they were originally designed. To mitigate the evils of child labor in factories he favors compulsory attendance of children at school during the school year, a change in the present method of issuing certificates to make it possible for unscrupulous parents to profit by false affidavits, and a repeal of the permit system which operates to the evasion of other provisions of the law. Better enactments to regulate sanitary conditions in factories are called for. Bills for laws covering all of these subjects, and many others through which organized labor seeks a betterment of conditions, will be presented. I hope and believe that they will receive that careful consideration at your hands which is merited by the material interests of so large a proportion of our people as is represented by wage earners.

"The value of the work of a statistician depends upon the accuracy and rapidity with which that work is performed and the skill or capacity exercised in interpreting the data after it has been secured. Training is of the greatest importance. It would be desirable indeed if the entire civil service of the state could be removed from the realm of political spoils and placed under the control of a commission where appointments would be based upon merit. Until such a system is established, services of the expert character competent to conduct the bureau of statistics should be placed where members of the legislature, state officials and the public can rely upon their not being sacrificed with the changes following biennial elections. For these reasons I recommend that the statute fixing the term of the commissioner of labor and statistics be amended so that the term shall be for six years instead of for two."

Protection to Railway Employees.

The governor recommends more efficient protection to employees of railroad companies who may be injured in the discharge of their duties through carelessness or negligence of other employees or agents of the company. He says the present law was enacted in the interest of the railway companies and should be repealed and section 1816 of the statutes of 1878 be re-enacted.

Dairy and Food Department.

In discussing the dairy and food department the governor says:

"Provision should be made authorizing the dairy and food commissioner to publish a bulletin for distribution among the dealers in food products in which there may be printed, at least quarterly, a list of the condemned foods ascertained upon analysis to be adulterated. It is fair to dealers that they should be notified in seasonable time that foods officially found to be adulterated must not be offered for sale. The expense for such publication can be provided for in the same manner that the publication of bulletins from the agricultural experimental station is now authorized.

Charitable and Penal Institutions.

"The state board of control, having supervision and care of the various charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, in their biennial report describe the condition of these institutions upon the whole to be quite satisfactory, and many of them eminentially so. With respect to this general conclusion I believe that the report of the legislative visiting committee will agree."

The governor then exhibits a table giving a comparative statement of the average population and the per capita cost per week in each of the several institutions for a period of ten years last past, compiled by the secretary of the board of control at his request. He continues:

"This exhibit is gratifying with regard both to economy of management and to the comparatively small increase in the number requiring state care in these institutions. Notwithstanding the most economical purchases of supplies upon competitive bids open to all, there has been necessarily a material increase in the cost of provision for the inmates of all state institutions, due to the advance in prices of nearly all commodities.

This fact must be considered in fixing appropriations for the ensuing two years.

Prison Labor Problem Unsolved.

"The subject of prison labor continues to present an unsolved problem. The contract under which the labor of the prisoners at Waukesha was employed expired Dec. 31, 1902. The board of control, in view of the apparent conflict between public sentiment and public interest, has deferred action in the matter of new contracts, pending some determination of policy with legislative authority. It is essential for their own welfare that prisoners shall be employed. It is equally important that they be employed in some line of industry which will equip them to earn a livelihood in that employment when discharged from prison. Whatever they do in this line of work while in prison will, of course, be in competition with those who are employed outside. To limit the prisoner to labor which does not compete with an outside employment is to teach him a kind of work in which he can find no service at the end of his term of imprisonment. Experience has shown that they can be employed with best results to all concerned under contract, and while it logically follows that by this means wage earners are brought most directly into competition with prison labor, it seems unreasonable to assume that the labor of a number of men scarcely sufficient to equip one ordinary factory, can exercise much influence either in the wages of workmen or the price of products under existing conditions. At present prisoners are employed by the former contractors un-

der temporary arrangements pending legislative action. In the absence of such action it is probable that the board of control will enter into new contracts under the most favorable terms and conditions possible."

Legislation for Cities.

"The disposition manifested in many form the ductoetao no taontoain cities to make the legislature perform the duties of boards of aldermen necessitated a too frequent exercise of the veto power during the last session. Changing conditions and rapid growth in many cities doubtless call for material amendments to city charters, but much of the difficulty complained of ordinarily can be remedied by wise exercise of the powers of local government without change of the general laws, and trouble is more frequently caused than avoided by the multiplicity of enactments relating to cities. You are reminded that the residents of large cities with important interests involved are entitled to have the best legislative wisdom and consideration applied to these enactments. They should not be given sanction as a matter of course upon the recommendations of a few city representatives who often are more likely to be influenced by special interests and personal arguments than the representatives from other cities.

"In view of the increased value of the property, from a more fair and just assessment as well as by material development, it is suggested that a new limitation upon city indebtedness—and perhaps upon the amount of tax levy permitted by law—may be wisely provided by the legislature.

The State Militia.

"The report of the adjutant general on the work and needs of the Wisconsin national guard for the two years last past shows a most satisfactory condition of this important organization. Nothing in the way of new legislation with respect to the organization of the militia is asked for, and very little indeed calling for new expenditure. During the last annual encampment the executive found opportunity to observe the character and efficiency of the several regiments of infantry, the artillery, and the cavalry troop. In the entire organization—officers and men—the state may well feel a just pride. It is believed that no better trained or better officered body of men can be found in the national guard of the entire country. I am convinced that every authority connected with the state militia has been exercised solely with respect to the good of the service and am pleased to believe that the legislature will be prompt to act favorably upon the modest suggestions of the adjutant general for incidental legislative action further to improve the equipment of this branch of the public service.

Inspection of Illuminating Oils.

"In harmony with recommendation by the executive, the legislature of 1901 revised the law regulating the inspection of illuminating oils. Under the operation of the new law the work has been at least as well performed as in previous years, and since June 1, 1901, when the new law took effect, to Jan. 1, 1903, a period of eighteen months, without additional expense to oil dealers or consumers, there has been saved to the state and turned into the general fund the sum of \$11,619.22. This result has been accomplished by reduction of extravagant compensation to the supervisor of inspectors and to some of the inspectors."

Conclusion of the Message.

The governor strongly urges the enactment of a law against the paid lobbyist. He recommends some additional appropriations for the exhibit at the St. Louis world's fair. He renews his recommendations of two years ago for a thorough investigation and revision of the road laws of the state, and concludes his message as follows:

"Gentlemen, in conclusion I am prompted by existing conditions affecting public interests in this state, to say that I have endeavored to submit to you in plain direct speech recommendations for legislation deemed to be of supreme importance, which both custom and the constitution require of the executive. Let us, with strict conformity to the requirements of approved principle, join in promoting those measures which are for the common good. Excepting to place before you from time to time recommendations believed worthy of consideration, the executive must await the action of this body in matters of legislation. Hence, in your hands are lodged the momentous issues which press for right determination and for prompt determination. The responsibility is now yours, but the performance of the full measure of our official duty requires co-operation. Whatever you may do concerns the administration and is of profound importance to all interests and to all citizens within the state. In political contests political feeling is often overwrought, but the bond of common public opinion should inspire us to put away our party prejudice and should unite us in single purpose to serve with fidelity the people of this great commonwealth."

"ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE."

NEKOOSA.

The annual "rabbit dance" occurs Brooks' hall on Thursday evening, January 22d, preparations for which have been under way for some time and are now completed. The dance this year is on Ed Brazeau and his party of assistant numbers, who contested last Sunday against O. D. Billings' team. Mr. Brazeau bagged thirty-nine rabbits and one unprudent red squirrel, while some of the boys claim was sitting in a tree overhead and was killed by a wild shot from one of the hunters. They also claim that one of Ed's rabbits had been snared, another as a tame one while three of the others had frozen to death. However, these stories are all stereotyped by the boys, who claim that everything was strictly on the square. The opposing parties were as follows: Ed Billings, captain; E. C. Kelllogg, d. Poco, Hinckley, Henry Mann, Frank Fries, Wm. Niculous, F. C. Frederick, Wm. Watt, Ross, Aug. Althouse, Louis H. A. Gust Paul, Louis Koch, A. E. Hanover, Eli Taylor and N. Crown, with a score of 61. The losers were Ed Brazeau, captain; Ralph Diminick, d. George, Gillett, Chas. Gartler, Wm. George, C. P. Thompson, Herm. Ross, John George, Percy George, H. E. Herrick, Otto Polzen, Sam Weineger, d. Wm. Herrick, J. Zunberg and F. d. Ross, with a score of 40. This is the fourth annual rabbit dance and as there is always a big time at these events, a corresponding lot of fun is looked for next Thursday evening. Herrick's orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.

The dwellers in Nekoosa were favored with a show last Wednesday night, the like of which has not been seen in this locality for many moons. The entertainment was partly vaudeville and partly magic lantern, and judging by the conflicting stories that are being told, the public has not yet decided which part of the show was the most deserving of censure. The affair was under the management of Charley Stainbrook, and after the first song had been "executed" the audience seemed to come to the unanimous decision that it was necessary to have on hand a supply of overripe hen fruit in order to do justice to the occasion. This was quickly secured and everything went on as merry as a wedding bell; that is, for the audience. It is the general opinion that the manager of the show will retire from the profession immediately and not tempt fate by making another appearance before the public.

Nekoosa Council No. 33, National Fraternal League, was organized Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall with a charter membership of 19. A. J. King of Grand Rapids organized the council, initiated the charter members and installed the following officers: Head council, R. M. Williams; vice council, W. H. George; secretary, F. X. Grode; treasurer, Henry E. Fitch; warden, Leo Heisler; trustees, F. W. Brazeau, H. E. Herrick, Wm. Fennell.

Several Nekoosa people fell victims to some grafters who recently worked this section on the same old premium scheme. They sold papers and promised a valuable gold watch or other present when a certain number of papers had been taken, but, of course, the premiums never appeared. It is figured that about eighty dollars were collected from the unsuspecting ones who are now much wiser than they were before.

Mrs. Johnson, an old lady of 71 years who lives on the old Lake Brooks farm in the town of Port Edwards, fell down the cellar steps on Saturday and cut her head severely. A doctor was called and it took fifteen stitches to sew up the wounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Fritzsinger of Fond du Lac arrived in the city on Monday and expect to visit for some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Warner and daughter, Edith, of Rudolph were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Siewert on Saturday.

Nels Marcoux is home from Shawano, Wis., where he has been employed for the past month, called here by the serious illness of his mother.

Miss Goldie Short spent Saturday and Sunday at Blesker, the guest of her sister, Miss Pansy Short.

A baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herrick at the Wood farm on Sunday morning.

Miss Margaret Rue has returned home from an extended visit with relatives at Tomahawk.

Mr. Vilas has recently purchased a fine Hamilton piano from E. O. Voyer of your city.

Roy Pinney and Hattie Newkirk of Armenia were the guests of Miss Lucy Pinney Sunday.

Arthur Laurie of Menomonie arrived here last week and is working in the paper mill.

The Catholic Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. Lepine on Wednesday next.

Mrs. J. E. Thomas attended club meeting in Grand Rapids on Monday evening.

Mrs. Frank Boles and Mrs. Robert Vilas were shopping at the Rapids Monday.

Miss Kate Grode spent last week here, the guest of her brother, F. X. Grode.

A. D. Hill of Grand Rapids was a business caller in the village on Friday.

Mrs. Gurdy of Port Edwards was visiting friends here last week.

John Bell, sr., of your city transacted business here on Monday.

Merchant P. Huber made a business trip to your city on Monday.

Mrs. C. P. Thompson spent Sunday at her home in Saratoga.

E. E. Enigh is spending the winter at Grange, Texas.

Miss Carrie Leach is very ill with bronchitis.

It's pretty hard to define real beauty. Rare and beautiful women everywhere owe their loveliness to Rocky Mountain Tea, 25 cents. Johnson & Hill Co.

RUDOLPH.

Miss Addie Lyonnais, whose home is in the town of Rudolph, died in Milwaukee, after a brief illness of appendicitis, on Jan. 14. She was a devoted Christian and daughter. The funeral occurred at SS. Peter and Paul's church, where in her childhood days she was a faithful member. Miss Addie was born on Jan. 28, 1876 in Centralia. For the past 7 years she has followed the vocation of photographer in Green Bay and Milwaukee. She was a choir girl in St. Patrick's Church, Green Bay, and a member of the Young Ladies' Sodality. She was dearly loved by all who knew her, and the news of her death was a terrible shock to her relatives and nearest friends. The sympathy of her friends in Green Bay and Milwaukee was represented by the beautiful floral offerings. Miss Addie was a favorite with all, both old and young, and her death will ever be fresh in the minds of her relatives and friends. She leaves behind to mourn her loss, her parents, five sisters and one brother, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lyonnais of Rudolph, Mrs. Melvin Thompson, Mrs. Geo. Rattelle, and Mrs. John Zehns of Green Bay, and Vinnie, Delta and Frank of the town of Rudolph.

Mrs. Tuftield Akey and her brother, Geo. Elliott, left here last Thursday for Bay City, Mich., to visit their mother and brother and will be gone for two weeks.

—Found—A pocket book containing money. Owner can have same by describing property and paying for notice. Oscar Roosen, agent.

Johnney Weyers, who has been employed in his brother's shoe store, departed Monday morning to attend his cousin's wedding at Hollandtown.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Webber of Knapp has been spending the past few days as the guests of Mr. Coulthart.

Will Bratton left Saturday morning for Tomahawk where he will resume his duties after a month's vacation.

Miss Marie Rattelle, who has been some length of time at Rhinelander, is at home again.

Miss Laura Akey will be the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Louis Akey, this week.

Mrs. Chose of Grand Rapids spent the Sabbath with the Hassel family.

Fred Logan was in Grand Rapids Monday on business.

Mr. Trotter was in Pittsville last week.

Wonderful Nerve.

It displayed by many a man enduring pains of accidental cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, sore feet or stiff joints. But there's no need for it. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best salve on earth for piles, too. 25c at John E. Daly, druggist.

KELLNER.

About a dozen young people spent Sunday evening at the home of Henry Kunth, a sort of surprise out Miss Pauline. A most enjoyable evening, so every one present reports.

When you want something good to eat, something that makes you wish you could eat more, ask John Boles to cook you a chowder, and be happy.

The fine days of last week were utilized by everyone in hauling potatoes. About six carloads were received at the warehouse last week.

A merry party of young people spent Friday evening at Mr. Roe's. Dancing was the order of the evening. Everyone reports a fine time.

Some of our people are hauling logs to the site of the new mill, which will be here next month.

A horse belonging to W. H. Witt was rated Sunday. Geo. Smith held the lucky number.

Mrs. Gage returned home Friday on account of the illness of Mr. Gage.

J. M. Gage is seriously ill this week. Dr. Looze is in attendance.

Miss Flossie Hansen was a visitor in our burg Saturday.

Mrs. Luebke spent Saturday afternoon in your city.

C. G. Hansen spent Wednesday in Stevens Point.

Little Johnnie Kruscke is sick with chicken pox.

Mrs. Fred Panter is slowly improving.

PORT EDWARDS.

While drawing a load of wood Saturday, James Brennan was jerked from the sleigh by a sudden starting of the horses. He was thrown on a bolt with such force that one of his ribs was broken. Dr. Ridgman was called and he is now getting along as well as can be expected.

Harry Richardson returned last Monday from a pleasant three weeks' vacation and Herbert Cleveland who filled the vacancy in Mr. Richardson's absence, accepted a position in the depot at Heights.

A dance was held in the town hall Saturday evening. A good crowd attended and the young people had a pleasant evening. The music was furnished by the Nekoosa Orchestra.

The oyster supper given by the Ladies Aid was a success financially and socially. The society realized \$15.50 and every one reports a good time.

John Cumberland moved his family to Nash's farm near Junction City Monday. Their many friends were sorry to see them leave.

Mrs. Martin and Barr spent the Sabbath at their respective homes in your city.

Mrs. S. Cleveland and daughter Retta were Nekoosa visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Fred Millenback and Arthur Kuhn are on the sick list this week.

Miss Tressa Ronce of your city is visiting Miss May Cahill this week.

—John Dengler's Capital for 5 cents a gentleman's smoke.

CRANBROOK.

Another marsh family has been bereft since last week's issue, the illness of Mrs. Trahern terminating fatally Thursday evening. The Searles, Smith, Bennett, Gaynor, Lester, Fitch and Whittlesey families were represented at the funeral Sunday at Grand Rapids. The sympathy of every one goes out to our bereaved neighbor and all feel a personal loss in these removals by death.

We understand that Mr. Trahern will accompany his daughter, Mrs. Miller, to her home at Philadelphia for a few weeks stay and that Willie Trahern will spend the time with an uncle in Iowa, thus tiding them over the first weeks of desolation.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Rezin and their orphaned nephew and niece returned from their sad mission to Stevens Point Saturday noon. We have not learned particulars of the calamity that called them there.

M. O. Potter and sons have been making extensive improvements on their marsh this fall and winter and expect to complete the work this week.

Mrs. S. N. Whittlesey was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Potter during her stay at Grand Rapids Sunday and part of Monday.

Miss Berard spent the interim between school sessions Friday and Monday at her home at Grand Rapids.

Atty. H. E. Fitch of Nekoosa came down Saturday evening for a short visit with the folks at home.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear, and there is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by an electrical remedy. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed it gives a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and unless the inflamed condition is taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. In most cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflammation of the mucous membranes.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. HINCKLEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 25c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SIGEL.

Frank Whitrock, the melon man of Grand Rapids, visited friends and relatives here on Sunday.

Miss Eila Karnitz of Grand Rapids was visiting among friends and relatives on Sunday.

A Marvelous Invention.

Wonders never cease. A machine has been invented that will cut, paste and hang wall paper. The field of inventions and discoveries seems to be unlimited. Notable among great discoveries is Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It has done a world of good for weak and saved many a life. Thousands have used it and conquered Grip, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption. Their general verdict is: "It's the best and most reliable medicine for throat and lung troubles. Every 50c and \$1.00 bottle is guaranteed by John E. Daly druggist. Trial bottles free.

The more Hart's Honey and Horhound is used the better it is liked. We know of nothing so good for croup or whooping cough. It is good when you first take cold. It is good when your cough is deep seated or your lungs sore or painful. It is good for any kind of a cough. Oran Hannum a railroad man at LeRoy, Ill., says, "that his success depends upon the condition of his health and that his lung trouble has been completely cured by using Hart's Honey and Horhound, after having tried other well known medicines without benefit." Sold by Sam Church, druggist.

Domestic Troubles.

It is exceptional to find a family where there are no domestic ruptures; occasionally, but these can be lessened by having Dr. King's New Life Pills around. Much trouble they save by their great work in Stomach and Liver troubles. They not only relieve you, but cure. 25c, at John E. Daly's drug store.

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Guaranteed.

Some people act on the idea that an article from New York or Europe, or anywhere far away, must be better than a home made product.

That's a foolish fad—just a plain foolish fad.

Home-made bread is the best—so is home-made medicine. We make a

White Pine and Spruce Balsam

that cures more Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Gripe and Sore Throat than any other remedy in our store.

We know that this is a splendid cough cure for family use. We guarantee it to be satisfactory. Money back if it fails. 35c per bottle.

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Commencing Jan. 26 to 31, 1903.

A CLEAN SWEEP

A cleaning sweeping sale to close out all odds and ends of our stock of dry goods, clothing, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, shoes, tinware, glassware, crockery, notions, etc., at

Prices never before heard of.

Fancy wash ginghams, worth 9c, clean sweep per yard.....	5c

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